

1208-1229

ALBIGENSIAN CRUSADE

In 1208, Pope Innocent III issued a call for a "holy war" against the ALBIGENSIAN HERETICS (CATNARS) in southern France. The Albigensians preached that an insuperable gulf existed between the material world, which was evil, and the spiritual world, which was good. The Crusade quickly grew into a savage guerrilla war. It became a war of conquest, providing an opportunity for

Mediterranean; and the Church, in
order to extirpate the remaining vestiges
of the heresy, had established one
of its most potent weapons, — the
INQUISITION

1208

ALBIGENSIAN CRUSADE

Proclaimed by Pope Innocent III
(1161 - June 16, 1216)

crusaders under Simon de
Montfort (c 1160 - June 25, 1218)
defeated French nobles at
Muret (1213)

1229 - Ended by Peace of Paris

Pope Innocent III proclaimed a crusade against the Albigenses and was supported by the French King. The Albigenses found a supporting protector in Raymond, Count of Toulouse, who championed their cause.

The barons of northern France, under leadership of Simon de Montfort, took up arms against the Albigenses. Many thousands of them were killed and their

land seized

the sect dwindled in the 13th Century
& disappeared in the 14th Century

1208

Elevation of the Mass

This Ceremony was introduced by
EUDES de Sully, bishop of Paris
(died 1208) in the Mass of the
Roman rite.

The practice of ringing a
handbell was begun